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REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KALAKAUA—SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

REPORT

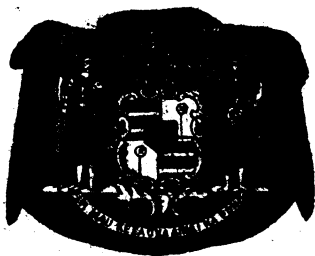
OF THE

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO THE

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF 1890.



HONOLULU, H. I.:

ROBERT GRIEVE, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

25 and 27 Merchant Street, (up stairs.)

1890.



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1890  
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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
March 31, 1890.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the transactions of the Department of Foreign Affairs during the past biennial period.

There has been no change of incumbent since the last report.

The friendly relations with foreign nations which existed at the beginning of the period have been maintained unimpaired, and there is every reason to believe in the permanence of this desirable state of affairs.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

The Diplomatic Representatives of this Government in foreign countries are the same as they were in the previous period. The most important change in the conduct of our Consular Service has been the placing of the Consul General at San Francisco on a Salary of \$4,000 per annum with an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for expenses and clerk hire. This arrangement took effect August 1, 1888.

The receipts for the period have been . . . . .	\$ 24,686 04
The Expenses . . . . .	10,833 34

Net income from this Consulate . . . . .	\$ 13,852 70
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In the personnel of the Consular Service some changes of no great importance have occurred. A list of our representatives abroad at the close of the period accompanies this report (Appendix A).

## TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

During the period, Treaties and Conventions with Foreign Countries have been concluded as follows:

### WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. The Convention alluded to in the report of the previous biennial period looking to the inauguration of a system of Parcels Post has been concluded in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 4th, 1888, and went into operation March 1, 1889. The text of this Convention is published herewith (Appendix B).

2. An addition to the Postal Money Order Convention with the United States has been made which reduces the amount of commissions on Money Orders to be paid by

each country to the other from three-fourths of one per cent to one-half of one per cent. The operation of the Convention of 1883, showed that the commissions payable by this Country, were greatly in excess of those payable by the United States, and that Government in the most friendly manner proposed the above named modification.

3. A further addition to the same convention was made raising the maximum amount of a single Money Order from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars. This modification has proved to be a great convenience for our people.

#### WITH THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

A Money Order Convention has been concluded with the Colony of Victoria, Australia, upon terms indetical with those of our Money Order Convention with the United States.

Arrangements by our Postal Department have been made with the United States of America, so that Money Orders may be inter-changed with the following Countries:

United Kingdom of Great Britain,	
Portugal,	Sweden,
Germany,	Denmark,
Norway,	The Netherlands.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Our Minister Resident in Japan was authorized to negotiate a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with that country. After the negotiations were opened, and before coming to any conclusion the attempted murder by an assassin of His Excellency Count Okuma, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, caused a

suspension of further action and the negotiation has not been resumed.

## TREATY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Our Minister Resident at Washington was instructed to ascertain if the United States would be willing to negotiate with us for an extension of our treaty relations upon the following basis:

1. All Treaties and Conventions between the two countries to remain in operation until terminated or modified by mutual consent. Provided that the further extension of Article II., of the Treaty of November 20, 1887, relating to privileges in Pearl River shall be subject to the passage by the United States Congress and the Legislature of Hawaii of the laws contemplated by Article III. of this convention and the continuance in force of such laws.

2. All articles which are free of duty by the Treaty of 1875, shall, by the country into whose ports they are admitted, be treated in respect of bounties paid, exemptions or immunities, and in all other respects, precisely the same as if they were the growth, produce or manufacture of the country into whose ports they are so admitted.

3. Whenever the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Hawaii shall have passed the necessary laws providing therefor, all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of either country to be admitted into the ports of the other country free of duty and treated in respect of bounties paid, exemptions or immunities and in all other respects precisely the same as if they were the growth, produce or manufacture of the country into whose ports they are so admitted.

Exempting from this article opium or preparations thereof

spirituous liquors of over 18 per cent alcoholic strength, and any articles which are or may be prohibited from entry into the ports of either country by the laws of that country.

4. The United States to guarantee positively and efficaciously the perfect independence and autonomy of the Hawaiian Government in all of its dominions and its right of Sovereignty over such dominions. The Hawaiian Government to agree that it will not make any Treaties, Conventions or Agreements with any other Power, Potentate or State without the full knowledge of the Government of the United States.

5. That upon ratification by the Senate of the United States and the King of Hawaii, and proclamation by the President of the United States and the King of Hawaii, this convention shall go into effect with the exception of the 3rd Article which shall go into effect upon some date to be agreed upon after the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands shall have passed the laws necessary to give effect to its provisions.

6. This convention to remain in force until modified or terminated by mutual consent. A conference to consider the modification or termination of this or any of the conventions or treaties between the two countries to be held at the capital of one or the other of the countries within six months after either shall give written notice of its desire to hold such conference.

Our Minister at Washington has reported that the United States authorities had informed him that they would be willing to enter upon such a negotiation as soon as he should be provided with the proper authority to negotiate. No such authorization has been given as yet.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Our relations with the United States have remained unbroken as they existed at the date of the last report. The election held in November, 1888, resulted in the choice of the Republican Candidate, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, as President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March, 1889.

His Excellency the Hon. George W. Merrill, who had ably represented that Government as its Minister Resident near His Majesty's Court, was relieved in September, 1889, by His Excellency, the Hon. John L. Stevens, who now fills that high position.

Mr. John H. Putnam, Consul-General for the United States, was relieved in July, 1889, by Mr. Henry W. Severance, the present incumbent. Some minor changes have been made in the Consulate.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government have remained most satisfactory.

In pursuance of the recommendation of a Committee of the last Legislature, Mr. H. R. Armstrong, His Majesty's Consul-General at London, was requested to resign that office, and upon his declining to do so he was removed, and since then, the Consular duties of that office have been performed by His Majesty's Consul, Mr. Manley Hopkins. Some minor changes have been made in our Consular service in the United Kingdom.

## FRANCE.

Mr. Adrien Clement Laurent Cochelet, Commissioner for the Republic of France, left this Kingdom on leave of absence on the 18th of September, 1889.



Mr. Marie Gabriel Georges Bosseront d'Anglade was appointed to succeed Mr. Cochelet, and arrived in Honolulu, on the 9th of January, 1889, and was presented to His Majesty on the 16th of January, 1889.

Mr. Léon Bellaguet, Chancellor of the French Legation, left his post on account of ill health, and sailed in the French man-of-war "Champlain" for San Francisco, on the first day of January, 1890.

### GERMANY.

News was received of the death on June 15, 1888, of Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, and the accession of Wilhelm II. His Majesty addressed to Emperor Wilhelm an Autograph letter of condolence on the death of His Royal Father.

### PORTUGAL.

Information was received of the death on October 19, 1889, of His Majesty Dom Luiz, King of Portugal, and the accession of Dom Carlos I.

Memorial Services were held November 6, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which were attended by the Royal Family, His Majesty's Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and a large congregation.

His Majesty addressed to Dom Carlos an autograph letter of condolence, on the death of His Royal Father.

### JAPAN.

During the period Japan has adopted a Constitution and arranged the administration of Government, more in accordance with modern civilization, having made such progress in that direction, as to command the admiration of the world.

The details of Immigration from Japan will be presented in the report of the Board of Immigration.

### SAMOA.

On the 6th of April, 1889, news arrived by the S. S. "Alameda," of a terrific hurricane which occurred at Samoa on the 16th of March, in which the U. S. Warships "Trenton" and "Vandalia" were totally wrecked, and the "Nipsic" badly injured. Two ships of the German Imperial Navy were totally lost, and a third driven ashore with serious damage. About 150 lives were lost, and the S. S. "Alameda" at the request of Rear Admiral Kimberly, brought up about 40 invalids from the American Squadron more or less injured during the storm. Letters were at once sent from this Department to the United States Minister Resident and to the Consul for Germany assuring them of the deep sympathy of His Majesty's Government and expressing the earnest desire that they should avail themselves of any possible means at the disposal of this Government which might be of service to the officers and men survivors of the wrecked ships, who had been or who might be brought into Hawaiian harbors. Both letters were warmly responded to, and subsequently cordial acknowledgements were received from Washington and Berlin.

On the 9th of April, a Requiem service was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral; on the 10th, a memorial service at the Anglican Cathedral, both services were attended by Members of the Royal Family, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps and large congregations. At the latter the Captains, Officers and crews of the American and British Men-of-War in port marched together to the Cathedral and took part in the service.

On April 11th, a Memorial Service was held at the Central Union Church which was attended by the Royal Family, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Geo. W. De Long Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Hawaiian Volunteers.

Subscription was made of a sum sufficient to place a memorial window in St. Andrew's Cathedral in memory of Captain Schoonmaker and Paymaster Arms, of the U. S. S. "Vandalia," who perished in the wreck of that vessel, and of Commander Nicolls, of H. B. M. S. "Cormorant," for many months stationed in these Islands, and who died on his passage home.

The U. S. S. "Nipsic" was floated off from the shore where she had been driven and managed with a jury rudder and under convoy of the U. S. S. "Alert" to reach Honolulu on the 2nd of August. She was hauled up on the Marine Railway, and very extensive and complete repairs were made including removal of the old and fixing the new screw, as as well as some very heavy castings.

The railway showed no sign of being overtaxed with this ship of nearly 1,400 tons at rest for 35 days.

On the 20th of September, Admiral Kimberly arrived from Samoa, and was received with salutes from the British and Japanese Men-of-War in the harbor, and by a committee of prominent residents who presented an address.

The Admiral and Staff were afterwards entertained at a ball given by the American residents, and subsequently at a ball given by His Majesty at the Palace.

The mortgage on property in Samoa, mentioned in the last report, netted to this Government \$254, and a balance on some other property there netted \$334.21, making a final  
 • sum of \$588.21 paid into the Treasury.

## EDUCATION OF HAWAIIAN YOUTHS ABROAD.

Since the recall of Mr. Hering and Miss Nowlein, the only persons remaining abroad at public expense are Mr. Makalua studying medicine at London and Mr. Marchant studying engraving at Boston. Both of these gentlemen are highly recommended by their instructors for their intelligence and industry in their studies, and by His Majesty's Consuls, in whose care they are placed, for their good behavior. Each will probably complete his course of instruction before the close of the current period.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

An International Exhibition was held in Melbourne to which His Majesty contributed a collection of Hawaiian curiosities and pictures, and a large number of photographs were purchased and forwarded. Mr. H. H. Williams was appointed His Majesty's Commissioner to the exhibition and faithfully represented this Kingdom until its close, when the photographs were distributed among the public libraries and galleries at Melbourne by His Majesty's Consul, and the remainder of the articles were forwarded to Paris.

A sum of \$800 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1888, for "Photographs of Hawaiian Scenery for the Melbourne International Exhibition and for the Grand Army Republic reunion and Ohio Valley Centennial Exhibition." That portion of the photographs intended for the Grand Army reunion and Ohio Valley Centennial, did not reach their destination in time to be exhibited, and were subsequently forwarded to Paris, where they formed a part of our exhibit at the Exposition Universelle.

## PARIS EXPOSITION.

In answer to the invitation to participate in the Exposition at Paris, His Majesty appointed Col. Z. S. Spalding and the Hon. J. A. Cummins to act as Commissioners in conjunction with Mr. A. Houlé, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Paris. A subscription of \$4,437 was made by our citizens and devoted to the purposes of gathering, preparing and forwarding a large number of articles illustrative of the progress of this Kingdom.

Owing to the tact and energy of Mous. Houlé, a neat and attractive pavilion was secured within the grounds of the Exposition, and the Hawaiian exhibits were arranged with such taste and effectiveness as to attract the attention and the admiration of thousands of visitors of all nationalities, who thronged the Hawaiian Pavilion from the opening to the close of the Exposition, when Diplomas for 3 Gold, 8 Silver and 6 Bronze Medals and 3 Diplomas for Honorable Mention were awarded us by the various juries.

The accounts for the expenses of the exhibition have not at the close of the period reached this Department. An appropriation will be asked to defray them.

The thanks of the country are due to the Commissioners for their successful work in Paris, and to Mr. John A. Hassinger, of the Interior Department, who assorted and packed the whole of the articles for their long voyage across the world. So well was his work done that the entire exhibit reached its destination in perfect condition, without a scratch or a break. Also, to Messrs. Spreckels & Co., for facilitating the transportation and affording special low rates of conveyance.

## BREMEN EXHIBITION.

At the request of Hon. Paul Isenberg, at that time in Bremen, the whole Hawaiian Exhibit at Paris was packed and forwarded to him to be placed in an exhibition to be held there commencing in May of this year. Mr. Isenberg undertaking to pay all expenses of the exhibition there, and of the insurance and return of the whole to Honolulu.

## MARITIME CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

An International Maritime Conference, to which all Maritime Nations were invited, was held in Washington for settling, unifying and so far as possible simplifying the "Rule of the Road at Sea," together with other matters affecting the safe navigation of both ocean and inland waters. This Conference concluded its labors at the close of the year 1889. The Hawaiian Government was ably represented by His Excellency, the Hon. Henry A. P. Carter, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who gained much credit for this country by the energy, ability and practical knowledge displayed by him in the consultations which were held.

## THE RIOT OF JULY 30TH, 1889.

Early on the morning of July 30th, Mr. Robert Wilcox, accompanied by Robert Boyd, Albert Loomens (a Belgian), George Markham, and about 80 natives under arms, marched to and took possession of the Palace yard. Soon after their arrival they sent detachments and took possession of the Government and Survey buildings. The Honolulu Rifles were ordered out and a large force of citizens volunteered to support the Government; the Rifles were posted at the approaches to the Palace yard and in places overlooking it,

and the volunteers in good positions commanding the yard, including the Music Hall and some dwellings. The rioters seized upon some brass guns which were in Palace yard and opened fire on Music Hall, the fire was answered by our sharpshooters, and the rioters were soon driven away from the guns, and compelled to retreat to the residence in the Palace yard known as the "Bungalow," whence they kept up a desultory fire throughout the greater part of the day. About noon, detachments from the Rifles moved on the Government and Survey buildings, when the rioters in charge ran away, and both buildings were occupied. Lieutenant Robert Parker, of the King's Guard, with sixteen men, held the Palace. At about 4 p. m., he reported about thirty of the rioters had surrendered to him, whereupon the firing was suspended, and they were sent out under a flag of truce; they were all placed in irons and sent to the Station House.

Arrangements having been made to blow up the Bungalow, a number of bombs were thrown upon it, and a heavy fire concentrated upon it. Soon after 6 p. m., the rioters sent out a flag of truce, and surrendered to the Rifles; the prisoners were sent to the Station House, except the wounded, who were sent to the Queen's Hospital, where they were cared for. The casualties were seven dead and seven wounded, all rioters. The Belgian, Loomens, had come out to procure food early in the day; he was arrested and confined in the Station House.

The guns and ammunition were removed from the Palace and stored in the Station House, which was strongly guarded.

Early in the day the United States Minister Resident asked permission of the Government to land a guard for the United States Legation, which permission was granted, and a guard

of marines and sailors from the "*U. S. S. Adams*" marched to and remained at the Legation during the day and night, returning to their ship the next morning.

The details of the trials of the prisoners will appear in the report of the Attorney General's Department.

### KING'S GUARD.

After the suppression of the riot of July 30th, it was deemed advisable that this body be reduced and placed upon a footing just sufficient to police the Palace and grounds, and to fire salutes. Captain Kahalewai was removed from the command and Lieutenant Robert Parker was made captain. The number of enlisted men was reduced from sixty-two to thirty-one; and it has remained at that number.

### HAWAIIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Many members of the 2nd Battalion were found to have participated in the riot of July 30, and the officers were unable to control the organization; for this reason that Battalion was disbanded, and it was thought best not to re-organize it. In view of the reduction of the forces, it is recommended that the office of Colonel of Volunteers be abolished. The Government and the citizens are greatly indebted to the 1st Battalion of Volunteers, known as the Honolulu Rifles, for their prompt response to the call for duty on the 30th of July, and for the courageous and efficient service rendered by them in suppression of the riot which then occurred.

### BAND, FLAGS AND SALUTES.

The service under this appropriation has been rendered with faithfulness and efficiency. The Band has kept fully up to the high standard for which it is so justly celebrated, and has performed an amount of service which renders it entitled



to the admiration of the country, and to the consideration of the Legislature. Many of the members of the Band have been in continuous service for twenty years. An increase will be asked in the appropriation to enable the pay of some of them to be raised, and to permit of more frequent visits of the Band to the outer districts.

### CHINESE RETURN PERMITS.

The Act of July 4, 1888, limiting the time in which permits issued prior to March 1st, 1888, should be available for entry to July 1, 1889, has enabled the department to present definitely the present condition of outstanding permits.

Since the passage of the Act which took effect March 1, 1888, there have been issued by this office 780 return permits, by the Consulate in Hongkong 34, making a total of permits issued of 814. Of this number 211 have been used for entry into the Kingdom, 85 have lapsed by expiration of the time limited; this leaves the number of valid permits outstanding at the close of the period, 518.

The occupations so far as known of those to whom permits have been issued are as follows:

Laborers .....	423
Merchant .....	110
Mechanics .....	81
Domestics.....	61
Clerks .....	28
Unclassified .....	77

The number of permits granted under Section 5, Chapter XXVIII, Laws of 1887, to temporary sojourners under bond of \$500 is 22. Of this number 8 have departed the Kingdom, and the bonds have been cancelled, 14 are outstanding. As all permits dated prior to March 1st, 1888, are invalid and

not available for entry, it is unnecessary to make further allusion to them.

The amount of fees received during the period for

permits is . . . . .	\$3,975 00
Expenses printing blanks and stationery . . . . .	36 75

Amount paid into the Treasury . . . . .	\$3,938 25
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The number of Chinese who have left the Kingdom is much larger than the number to whom return permits have been granted. The returns from the Custom House give the departures of

Male Chinese immigrants in 1888.....	1,407
“ “ “ “ 1889.....	1,354

**Two years** . . . . . 2,761

Number of arrivals, 1888.....	1,464	
“ “ 1889.....	383	1,847

Leaving the excess of departures in 1888 and 1889... 914

## GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Arrangements have been made with the Hon. C. R. Bishop for the transfer of the articles in the Government Museum to the "Bernice P. Bishop," museum as a loan under an agreement that they be returned to the Government on demand of His Majesty's Cabinet. A fine stone building is being erected for the accommodation of the Museum, which will include the valuable and constantly increasing collection of Hawaiian and other Polynesian curiosities and antiquities now belonging to Mr. Bishop, and which he will donate to the Museum. The collection received from the estate of the late Dowager

Queen Emma Kaleleonalani will also be placed there. It is believed that those collections will be enhanced in value and interest to scientists and the public, by adding to them the articles belonging to the Government, and the effect of the combination of so many interesting articles for exhibition in a large, well arranged and safe building, will prove more attractive and valuable to our citizens, and contribute more to the pleasure and information of our visitors than the separate display of the collections under less favorable auspices. The building is in a forward state of construction, and will be ready for occupation within a few months from the present time.

#### CLAIM OF A. W. HERING.

Mr. A. W. Hering, of Bremen, by order of Messrs. A. Hoffnung & Co., of London, furnished to this Government in 1885, a number of uniforms amounting in value to the sum of \$608.54. It appears that the goods were received and used, but that payment was not made.

It will be recommended that the Legislature make an appropriation for the settlement of this claim with interest.

#### VISITORS.

In a despatch dated September 16, 1889, His Majesty's Minister at Tokio notified this Department, at the request of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at the same place, that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Henri de Bourbon (travelling as Comte and Comtesse de Bardi) intended to visit Honolulu on their way home from Japan, by steamer due here about October 10, requesting the assistance of the Department in facilitating the entry of their baggage, etc.

A similar notification and request was soon afterwards re-

ceived from Mr. Glade, the Austro-Hungarian Consul at this port.

On communicating with the Minister of Finance, His Excellency issued the necessary instructions to the Customs' authorities.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived by S. S. *City of Peking*, October 9th, and were received in His Majesty's name by the Vice-Chamberlain, and by order of Her Majesty the Queen, a royal carriage was placed at their disposal.

The Prince and Princess remained in the Kingdom till October 25th, during which time they visited the volcano, and before leaving they were entertained at a ball at the residence of the Austro-Hungarian Consul, and later His Majesty the King also gave a grand ball in their honor at Iolani Palace.

The country has also been favored during the period with the visits of a large number of tourists to whom much attention has been shown, and increased facilities for visiting our many interesting localities have been furnished.

We have received 39 visits from 24 foreign warships as follows:

Americans.....	9	ships made	16	visits ;
British .....	7	" "	15	"
Japanese .....	3	" "	3	"
French .....	2	" "	2	"
Russian .....	1	" "	1	"
Chilian.....	1	" "	1	"

If the recommendation for the deepening and enlargement of Honolulu harbor shall be carried out, the largest existing vessels will be enabled to find a safe refuge with abundant room, and it is probable that the number of national vessels

making use of our waters will increase, while the additional harbor facilities will undoubtedly be of the greatest service to our commercial marine.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JONA. AUSTIN,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

# APPENDIX A.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
UNITED STATES.		
Washington	His Ex. Hon. H. A. P. Carter	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
New York	Elisha H. Allen	Consul-General.
San Francisco	David A. McKinley	Consul-General for the Pacific States and Territories.
Boston	Lawrence Bond	Consul.
Portland, O	John McCracken	Consul.
Port Townsend, Wash	James G. Swan	Consul.
Philadelphia	Robert H. Davis	Consul.
San Diego	James W. Girvin	Consul.
MEXICO.		
City of Mexico	Col. W. J. De Gress	Consul.
"	Anastasio Obregon	Vice-Consul.
Manzanillo	Robert James Barney	Consul.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.		
Valparaiso . . . . .	David Thomas.	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.
Lima . . . . .	Robert H. Beddy.	Consul-General.
Callao . . . . .	Sylvanus Crosby.	Consul.
Guatemala . . . . .	Henry Tolke.	Consul.
Montevideo . . . . .	Conrad Hughes.	Consul.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.		
London . . . . .	Abraham Hoffnung.	Chargé d'Affaires.
" . . . . .	Sidney B. Francis Hoffnung.	Secretary and Acting Chargé d'Affaires.
" . . . . .	Manley Hopkins.	Consul.
Liverpool . . . . .	Harold Janion.	Consul.
Bristol . . . . .	Mark Whitwill.	Consul.
Hull . . . . .	W. Moran.	Consul.
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . .	E. Biesterfeld.	Consul.
Falmouth . . . . .	W. S. Broad.	Consul.
Dover and the Cinque Ports. . . . .	F. W. Prescott.	Consul.
Cardiff and Swansea . . . . .	Hyam Goldberg.	Consul.
Edinburgh and Leith . . . . .	E. G. Buchanan.	Consul.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.		
Glasgow . . . . .	James Dunn . . . . .	Consul.
Dundee . . . . .	J. G. Zoller . . . . .	Consul.
Dublin . . . . .	R. J. Murphy . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Queenstown, Cork . . . . .	G. B. Dawson . . . . .	Consul.
Belfast . . . . .	W. A. Ross . . . . .	Consul.
CANADA.		
Toronto . . . . .	John Enoch Thompson . . . . .	Consul-General for the Dominion.
" . . . . .	Col. Geo. A. Shaw . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Montreal . . . . .	Dickson Anderson . . . . .	Consul.
Brockville, Ont. . . . .	J. D. Buell . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	Hon. Adam Brown . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Kingston, Ont. . . . .	G. Richardson . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Rimouski, Quebec. . . . .	J. N. Pouliot, Q. C. . . . .	Vice-Consul.
St. John's, N. B. . . . .	A. O. Crookshank . . . . .	Consul.
Yarmouth, N. S. . . . .	E. F. Clements . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Victoria, B. C. . . . .	R. P. Rithet . . . . .	Consul.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Sydney, N. S. W. . . . .	Ernest O. Smith . . . . .	Consul-General for Australia, etc.



# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Newcastle, N. S. W. . . . .	H. E. Stokes . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Melbourne, Vict. . . . .	Capt. Geo. N. Oakley . . . . .	Consul.
Brisbane, Queens. . . . .	A. B. Webster . . . . .	Consul.
Hobart, Tas. . . . .	Capt. Hon. Audley Coote . . . . .	Consul.
Launceston, Tas. . . . .	Geo. Collins . . . . .	Consul.
Auckland, N. Z. . . . .	D. B. Cruickshank . . . . .	Consul.
Dunedin, N. Z. . . . .	H. Driver . . . . .	Consul.
COLONIAL.		
Hongkong . . . . .	Hon. John Bell Irving . . . . .	Consul-General.
Shanghai . . . . .	J. Johnstone Keswick . . . . .	Consul.
	(also Act. Consul-General at Hongkong.)	
Gibraltar . . . . .	Horatio Schott . . . . .	Consul.
FRANCE AND COLONIES.		
Paris . . . . .	Alfred Houël . . . . .	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.
	A. N. H. Teyssier . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Marseilles . . . . .	A. Couvé . . . . .	Consul.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
FRANCE AND COLONIES.		
Bordeaux	E. de Boissac	Consul.
Libourne	E. Schaessler	Consul.
TAHITI.		
Pepeeete	J. T. Cognet	Consul.
	(A. F. Bonet, Acting.)	
GERMANY.		
Hamburg	E. F. Weber	Consul.
Bremen	J. F. Muller	Consul.
Frankfort-on-Main	J. Copp	Consul.
Dresden	A. P. Russ	Consul.
Karlsruhe	H. Muller	Consul.
SPAIN AND COLONIES.		
Barcelona	E. Minguez	Consul-General.
Cadiz	Jacob Shaw	Consul.
Valencia	Vicente Chust	Consul.
Malaga	Fco. Torres de Navarra	Consul.
	Fco. Torres de Navarra y Gimenez	Vice-Consul.
Cartagena	José Paris	Consul.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Iloilo	G. Shelmerdine.	Consul.
Manila	Jasper M. Wood.	Consul.
Cebú	Geo. E. A. Cadell.	Consul.
CANARY ISLANDS.		
Las Palmas	Luis Falcon y Quevedo.	Consul.
Santa Cruz de la Palma	J. B. de Laguna.	Vice-Consul.
Arecife de Lanzarote	B. Matthew y Bataller.	Vice-Consul.
	E. Morales y Rodriguez.	Vice-Consul.
PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.		
Lisbon	A. Ferreira de Serpa.	Consul-General.
Oporto.	N. T. M. Ferro.	Consul.
Madeira	H. Hempel.	Consul.
St. Michaels.	R. Seeman.	Consul.
	A. S. Moreira, Acting.)	
St. Vincent	C. Martins.	Vice-Consul.
ITALY.		
Rome	J. C. Hooker.	Consul-General.
Genoa	R. de Luchi.	Consul.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
ITALY.		
Naples . . . . .	L. Colombo . . . . .	Consul.
Palermo . . . . .	A. Tagliavia . . . . .	Consul.
NETHERLANDS.		
Amsterdam . . . . .	_____	Consul-General.
Batavia . . . . .	Charles Mackenzie . . . . .	Consul.
BELGIUM.		
Antwerp . . . . .	Victor Forge . . . . .	Consul-General.
Ghent . . . . .	E. Coppieters . . . . .	Consul.
Liège . . . . .	J. Blanpain . . . . .	Consul.
Bruges . . . . .	E. Vanden Brande . . . . .	Consul.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.		
Stockholm . . . . .	H. A. Bürger . . . . .	Consul-General.
Christiania . . . . .	L. Sampson . . . . .	Consul.
Lyskil . . . . .	H. Begstrom . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
Gothemburg . . . . .	G. Kraak . . . . .	Vice-Consul.
AUSTRIA.		
Vienna . . . . .	Victor von Schonberger . . . . .	Consul.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII.

COUNTRY AND CITY.	NAME.	RANK.
JAPAN.		
Tokio .....	His Ex. R. W. Irwin.	Minister Resident.
Hiogo and Osaka .....	S. Endicott.	Consul.
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.		
Pretoria .....	D. H. Schmüll.	Consul-General.

APPENDIX B.

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PARCELS POST CONVENTION.

BETWEEN THE

HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

AND

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America, the undersigned, H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawaiian Kingdom at Washington, and Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries:

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will

continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles *directly* between the office of San Francisco, in the State of California, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Office of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, and such other offices within the Hawaiian Islands as may hereafter be designated by the Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

## ARTICLE II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards, and written matter of all kinds, that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed five kilograms (or eleven pounds) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited.

1. Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all ob-

scene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them; also opium.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

### ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable; and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel postal rates.

### ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage shall, in all cases, be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. For a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams, or one pound in weight, twelve cents; and for each



additional four hundred and sixty grams, or one pound or fraction thereof, twelve cents.

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post-offices of address in the country of destination free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds four hundred and sixty grams, or one pound, a charge equal to one cent for each one hundred and fifteen grams, or four ounces of weight, or fraction thereof.

#### ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model 1, annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them by a notice from the post-office of destination.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 2, annexed

hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost, and by such means as it provides, in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose, or ordinary mail sacks to be marked "Parcels Post," and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail all bags, boxes or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmit-

ted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin, and to the office of address in the country of destination.

4. Each despatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list-number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such depth under the form of Model 3, annexed hereto.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention from any place in either country to any place in the other, shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as Exchange Post Offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a form "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled, and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no Verification Certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

# ARTICLE XI.

If a package cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of; and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

An order for re-direction or re-forwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post office to the other.

# ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of

any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

### ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Postmaster-General of the United States of America shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

### ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of March, 1889, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six month's previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

[L.S.]

H. A. P. CARTER,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the*

*Hawaiian Kingdom.*

[L.S.]

DON M. DICKINSON,

*Postmaster-General of the United States of America.*

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America has been negotiated and concluded, with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L.S.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President :

T. F. BAYARD,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29th, 1889.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom has been negotiated and concluded, with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom to be hereunto affixed.

[L.S.]

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King :

JONA. AUSTIN,

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

HONOLULU, January 10, 1889.

All persons are hereby notified that the above Convention is to be regarded in all its provisions as part of the laws of this Kingdom, and respected accordingly.

JONA. AUSTIN,

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, February 18, 1889.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office  
Stamp.

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster General.

FORM No.....

### *Parcel-Post between Hawaii and the United States.*

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Stamp. \_\_\_\_\_

Place to which  
the parcel is  
addressed.

**FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.**

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting: ....., 18..;

**Signature and address of sender.**

**For use of Post Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.**

Parcel Bill No. ....; number of rates prepaid.....;  
entry No. .... .

Date Stamp  
of the  
United States  
Post Office.

\*Sheet No . . .

Entry Number.	Origin of Parcel.	Name of Addressee.	Address of Parcel.	Remarks.

lbs.

\*Net weight of parcels.....  
Signature of receiving officer at  
United States Post Office.





